

| Varad Seeds And Agritech   |  |
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| Section  | Details (English) Agronomical Practices for F1 CHILU   |
| 1. Sowing  | सिवायन स्प्रॉटिंग (क्रॉज़ेर) F1 मिश्रो की लिए कुप्रथा पर्याप्ति  |
| 2. Agro-Climatic Requirements  | Temperature: 15 °C–35 °C Rainfall: Moderate Soil Type: Grow in all types of soil. Sandy loam is most preferred pH: 6.0–7.0 Seasons: Rabi: Summer: Jan-Feb, Rainy: May-Aug, Post Rainy: Sept-Nov  |
| 3. Land Preparation  | Prepare the land by plowing and harrowing to break up the soil   |
| 4. Seed & Sowing   | Seed Rate: 80-100g/acre (12000 plants/acre) Transplanting: 40-45 days Spacing: The spacing depends upon type of variety. 75cmx5cm is a general recommendation. *The spacing may also vary on soil fertility and season.  |
| 5. Nutrient Management/acre  | Basal Dose: 25kg N, 25kg P2O5 & 12kg K2O 1st Top dressing (45 DAT): 12kg N & 4kg K2O 2nd Top dressing (60 DAT): 12kg N & 4kg K2O 3rd Top dressing (75 DAT): 12kg N & 4kg K2O 4th Top dressing (90 DAT): 12kg N & 4kg K2O 5th Top dressing (115 DAT): 12kg N * We suggest to have soil testing and follow recommendations suggested   |
| 6. Irrigation Management   | Avoid over or under irrigation. Crop should be well irrigated during critical stages : Transplanting, Flowering and harvesting. Irrigated during critical stages : Transplanting, Flowering and Harvesting.  |
| 7. Weed Management   | Apply Pendimethalin 0.4 kg a.i./acre or Fluchloralin 0.4 kg a.i./acre as pre-emergence herbicide followed by hand weeding once in 30 days after planting.  |
| 8. Plant Protection  | Anthracnose-Merivon @80ml/acre Powdery mildew :Sercalis plus @320ml/acre Whitefly & Aphids:Efficon @280ml/acre Black borrips:Brofilinide @34ml/acre *Please note that pest and diseases are mentioned. For more information on pest and diseases, please contact nearest VARAD SEEDS expert  |
| 9. Special tips on chilli  | # Low temperature results to delayed ripening and reduces pungency # High night temperatures favours high pungency   |
| 10. Harvesting   | In fresh you can expect average of 10-12 harvests at an interval of 12-15 DAT & for dry, average of 4-5 harvest in interval of 22-25 DAT   |
| 11. Drying   | For Red chilly: Sun drying is the most widely used method. Put the dried chilly in the sun or under dry ground or concrete floor. If dried on the flat roofs of houses, frequent strings are given during day time to get uniform drying. The drying fruits are heated and covered by tarpaulins or gunny bags during nights and spread during day time. Drying by this procedure takes 10-20 days depending on prevailing weather and pepper type |
| *The above suggested or mentioned details are based on our research. It may  |  |